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ADMIRAL SCHLEY TALKS BACK

Story of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Sampson's Language Uncalled For.
The Admiral Says the Run of the Brooklyn Was the Deciding Feature of the Combat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in the communication sent to the senate, yesterday handed to the committee on naval affairs his statement, in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the navy department. The charges, he says, so far as it relates to him can be summarized under the following heads:

"The delay of Cienfuegos, the alleged slow progress toward Santiago from Cienfuegos, the retrograde movements of the 25th and 27th May, the battle off Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Sampson on May 19 were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do. He had no knowledge that there were any insurgents about Cienfuegos who were friendly until the Marlbhead arrived on the 24th. Even had he had this knowledge on the 23d of May the surf would have prevented communication. On his arrival he sent Commander McCulla of the Marlbhead ashore to establish relations with the insurgents, the result of which was made known to him at 3:40 of May 24. Then for the first time he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago.

"What possible ground of criticism," he says, "adverse to me there can be in all this I do not see. I was on the spot acting under orders which gave me entire discretion and yet clothed me with the responsibility of going to Santiago only after I was satisfied that the fleet was at Cienfuegos."

Speaking of the retrograde movements, which the secretary, adopting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterizes as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years' service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now."

Admiral Schley quotes the department's dispatch of May 23 in these words, "The department looks to you to ascertain the fact of the presence of the enemy and that the enemy, if in the harbor at Santiago, does not leave without decisive action." Commenting on this, the admiral says:

"In obedience to the above order and without any further order or instruction from any one I did ascertain the fact that the enemy was at Santiago, and the enemy did not leave without a decisive conflict."

Detailing events connected with the battle of July 3, he says that at 8:45 of that day Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship, "Disregard movements of the enemy," and the fleet steamed eastward to Siboney. "This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command."

Continuing, he declares that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor a signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to "clear ship for action." Then followed the signal, "Close action," and this by the signal, "The enemy escaping to westward."

Following the appearance of the Spanish fleet there was a general inward movement of the American vessels closing in and engaging it.

Explaining the movements of the vessels in both fleets, he says the Spanish fleet was coming westward under high speed and "changing course more to westward brought the Brooklyn, heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force, now changing their courses to the westward. Instant decision," he continues, "was therefore necessary to avoid interfering in any way or cutting off any of the fire of our vessels as would have occurred if she had turned toward the Spanish fleet, now approaching the Brooklyn. Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn's explosion, and the concentrated fire of our squadrons resulted in this maneuver was that in 30 minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's vessels were on fire and riddled with projectiles. All the vessels of the enemy's fleet were a little forward of the Brooklyn's head when they turned toward the beach on fire. At the final capture of the Colon at 1:15 p. m. the Brooklyn was nearest, the Oregon next and then the Texas and Vixen. The New York arrived at 2:23 p. m., and the commander in chief assumed command of the squadron. Signals were made from the Brooklyn to the squadron until all signal halyards were shot away and then by the Myers army code."

In conclusion, Admiral Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 31 was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage." Furthermore, he says, it is a mistake to say that the vessel's distance from the enemy was increased to the extent of 800 yards and adds, "Though this may not be of record, it is a fact nevertheless. He cites the fact that the charts of the board of navigators show that the Brooklyn was nearest when the enemy emerged from the harbor, nearest at every stage of the battle and nearest the Colon when it surrendered and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's action and effective participation in the battle."

"On May 31 I received a telegram from the commander in chief congratulating me upon my success in locating and blockading the enemy's fleet at Santiago. If it were worthy of commendation at that time, I am at a loss to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct as suggested by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 16, 1898, some six weeks later."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The House Votes the Peace Treaty Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—During almost six hours yesterday afternoon the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate, the time being consumed largely by J. Butler (Rep., N. C.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., N. D.) on an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to a vote. It was defeated—27 to 19. An agreement was reached to vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock today.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without displacing the unfinished business, the antiscipal bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed—44 to 26—thus making the army bill the unfinished business. It is agreed that this action disposes finally of the antiscipal bill for the present session.

A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed yesterday by the house. No amendment was in order, and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to. Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky, upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the roll call 24 members—21 Democrats, 2 Populists and 1 Silver Republican—voted against it. The votes of 213 members were cast for it. The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster into the service of the United States also was passed under suspension of the rules. The bill appropriating \$500,000 for the American exposition to be held at Buffalo in 1901 was before the house on a motion to suspend the rules, but it was antagonized by the chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Cannon. Owing to the lateness of the hour a quorum had disappeared, and advantage was taken of this fact to compel an adjournment.

DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTEERS.

They Will Be Sent Home From Cuba When Transports Are Ready.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—An order to send home the Two Hundred and Second New York, stationed at Guanajay; the Third Georgia, at Puerto Principe; and the First Maine, at Sagua, was received yesterday by Governor General Brooke yesterday, and the troops will leave as soon as arrangements for their transportation can be made. The recall of the Two Hundred and Second was expected, as every man in the command has been at least once discharged, and strong efforts to obtain the mustering out of the regiment. Colonel Seyburn, the regimental commander, said at headquarters ten days ago, so it is asserted, that he could not hold the regiment much longer. The boys had grown weary of the routine—no romance—and would not stay.

A battalion of the First regulars from Pinar del Rio will replace the Two Hundred and Second at Guanajay.

As previously cabled, the experts investigating the outbreak of supposed yellow fever in the Two Hundred and Second regiment have disagreed. Lieutenant Colonel O'Reilly has a number of documents supporting and contesting the yellow fever theory.

The Cuban military assembly convened at Marianao yesterday, but no quorum being present adjourned. It is asserted that a foreign syndicate has come to the aid of the Banco Espanol and is acquiring the stock of that institution. The bank, according to the report, will change its name and continue business.

Circus Stock Sells Well.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The application for the company filed by the proprietors of Barnum & Bailey's circus appear to have exceeded expectations. The rush on the bank continued all day long and was so great as to necessitate the employment of a number of extra clerks. Among the applicants for shares were members of royalty and nobility. It is impossible at present to ascertain, even approximately, the amount of the subscriptions, but Mr. George Starr, who is one of Mr. Bailey's associates in the directorate of the new company, said last night that it looks as though the capital, which is fixed at \$2,000,000, will be over-subscribed six or seven times. The shares are already quoted at 30s. 6d.

Model For the Sheldon Statue.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The committee in charge of the erection of a statue in the state capital in honor of the memory of the late Dr. Edward A. Sheldon, who for 45 years was principal of the State Normal school at Oswego, on behalf of the school children of the state, has selected John F. Brines, who made the models for the statue of the grand western stowaway of the state capitol, to prepare the model for the statue.

Cereal Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the American Cereal company, with an authorized capital of \$33,000,000. The company is empowered to buy, sell and grind and otherwise manufacture oats, grain and cereals of all kinds, as well as to buy, build and operate elevators, mills and structures.

Ex-Governor Fletcher Stricken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Ex-Governor Thomas Clement Fletcher of Missouri suffered a stroke of apoplexy in St. Louis yesterday and now lies at the Emergency hospital in a serious condition on account of his age, having celebrated his seventy-first birthday Jan. 27 last. The chances for his recovery are regarded as small. He has been in bad health for some time past.

OPENING OF SPANISH CORTES.

The Session Was Thronged by an Expectant Crowd.

America's Conduct Criticized—Bitter Attack on the Spanish Generals Who Commanded in the Cuban Campaign—An Army of Lions Led By Ases.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The cortes reassembled yesterday. The galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent.

Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate, in opening the proceedings pronounced a eulogy upon M. Faure, and a resolution of condolence with France was unanimously adopted.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the Conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be considered and discussed. Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almeida then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war in Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linera had proved failures. This declaration elicited much applause from the public galleries, in consequence of which several of the spectators were expelled from the chamber.

Observing that he would deal with the "chamfer" of the question of whether he should proceed and was answered with cries of "Yes!" and "No!" and a general uproar ensued. A repetition of the query provoking still greater tumult, Senor Sagasta rose and defended the government and its Spanish peace commission. The premier criticized America's "unjustified conduct" and said that everything might be discussed about the war because the cases of the generals were still sub judice.

Count d'Almeida resumed his attack upon the government and complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot." This gave rise to another tumult, and Count d'Almeida was called to order. Again he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is the place for first establishing the system of relief farms for the employment of rural Cubans. Land will be secured and cleared, and with tools and seeds that will be taken to Cuba planting will be begun at once. The fertility of the soil and the readiness of the Cubans to accept opportunities for paid labor in preference to charity give promise of results in the form of crops in a very short time.

General Blanco followed, defending the government and accepting full responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. General Barges also denounced Count d'Almeida as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almeida to produce proofs of his assertions, the senate adjourned. The day was devoted to the discussion of the chamber a resolution of condolence with France over the death of President Faure was unanimously adopted.

Senor Silveira, leader of the dissident Conservatives, moved a vote signed by the conservative deputies censuring the government for its indifference to the country's troubles.

Senor Annix, in seconding the motion, denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists and declared that the country was now suffering the consequences of the government's lack of preparations and of war materials and charged the government with responsibility for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered although the garrison there numbered 23,000 and there was sufficient provision for the garrison for three months."

This declaration created a sensation. In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieutenant General Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving the lives of the Spanish and American troops in the peninsula. He also read General Blanco in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to General Blanco to surrender the city of Santiago and that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government and that therefore he must make a sort of sham attack.

Captain Aunon, minister of marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed the story to be incorrect, whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed: Connecticut—Brookfield, Julius F. Smith; Poquonock Bridge, William B. Manierre; New Jersey—Swartswood, John P. Henderson; New York—Quind, Chauncey M. Soule; Hartsenville, William Gardner; Kern, William C. Moore; Lakeside Park, Henry M. Bolton; Manville, Ernest M. Robinson; New Lebanon, J. H. McGrath; Woodard, A. B. Kinne; Pennsylvania—Angels, A. C. Angel; Buttercup, Albert A. Barnhart; Whitestown, R. I. Nevins.

The Tanner Indictments Quashed.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 21.—The state attorney has dropped the three indictments found against Governor Tanner by the grand jury which investigated the Virden coal miners' strike. No explanation was made of this action.

Governor Roosevelt in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Governor Roosevelt of New York is in Boston. He is here to keep social engagements, among others a visit to Judge Francis C. Lowell of the United States district court.

ADJOURNED UNTIL AUGUST.

Questions Hard to Settle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The American-Canadian joint high commission after a session yesterday adjourned to meet at Quebec Aug. 2 unless the chairmen of the respective commissions agree upon another date. The commission first began its labors nearly six months ago in Canada and has, with the exception of probably a month, been earnestly at work endeavoring to accomplish the object for which it was appointed—an agreement with a view to the formulation of a treaty covering the many perplexing questions of differences affecting the business interests of the United States and Canada existing between them.

There were several reasons which prompted the action taken yesterday. From a statement made public with settlement of the two commissions it appears there were serious differences of opinion between them regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, the Canadians in this connection being anxious to obtain a seaport on the Lynn canal so as to connect the coast of Alaska with the Gulf of Mexico. The Canadians also objected to the petty annoyances which they asserted they experienced at the hands of United States officials.

It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the possibility of the ratification of the United States 1900 which it is expected will be paid to the Cuban troops with the expectation that the army reorganization bill would pass congress with or without unimportant amendments.

Relief For Cubans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Cuban relief fund, with headquarters in this city, will begin relief operations in Cuba immediately. Mr. William Willard Howard, general manager of the association, started for Cuba last night to make preliminary arrangements. A careful survey of the field by American and Cuban observers has led to the selection of the region of Havana as the place for first establishing the system of relief farms for the employment of rural Cubans. Land will be secured and cleared, and with tools and seeds that will be taken to Cuba planting will be begun at once. The fertility of the soil and the readiness of the Cubans to accept opportunities for paid labor in preference to charity give promise of results in the form of crops in a very short time.

Mrs. Rogers Questioned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Seven witnesses were examined yesterday in the coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams without apparently throwing any new light upon the mystery. The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who told the story of her mother's death as it has already been made known. She was on the stand when the inquest was adjourned. She will be cross examined today, after which Mrs. Molloy will be put upon the stand. Mrs. Rogers was very much agitated, appearing to be ill, and the attorneys were not severe with her.

Postoffice Burglar Captured.

ST. PETER, Minn., Feb. 21.—A daring attempt to burglarize the St. Peter postoffice was frustrated by the bravery of W. H. Gresham, head clerk in the postoffice. Gresham sleeps in the office and was awakened by some one entering a window. When discovered, the burglar fired five shots, and Gresham fired twice, wounding the burglar. Gresham then overpowered the burglar and marched him off to the jail. The prisoner gave his name as Charles Valentine. Young Gresham is a nephew of the late Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham.

Gaspesia In the Ice to Stay.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 21.—All the maritime authorities here agree that it is impossible, from the quantities of ice floating in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the north Atlantic, for the Canadian liner Gaspesia to escape from the gulf before April and that it is impossible that any rescue ship can reach her at the present time. Sealing steamers entering the gulf early in March will be instructed to render the Gaspesia any assistance possible and to take off her crew if there is any danger of her being crushed by the ice floes.

Employees Without Pay.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 21.—No salaries for January have been received by the employees of the telegraph and postal services, and the local papers daily urge General Wood, the governor of the department, to do something for the relief of the many very poor employees. Another order has just been issued prohibiting the payment of any advance for the salaries of the employees. This order includes the gendarmery, judges and many others.

Too Late For the War.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Governor Roosevelt yesterday received a pair of self-cocking pistols from the officers from the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to the Journal interview of Dec. 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

Smallpox In Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—Eugenie Santiago, a longshoreman, applied at the Rhode Island hospital yesterday for treatment for an eruption on his face. When the physicians examined him, they found that the man was suffering from smallpox and that probably he had been sick with the disease for five days. The patient was immediately isolated.

OTIS CAN HOLD POSITION.

So He Notified the War Department To-Day.

The Business in Iloilo Is Improving—The Cabinet Discussed the Cablegram from General Otis at Its Session To-Day.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The war department has received the following: "Manila, Feb. 21.—Adjutant-General, Washington: General Miller reports on 19th inst. insurgent forces three miles out of Iloilo believed to be disintegrating. Can maintain his position with present force. Business in city being resumed. He has sent up for representative men, officials from capitol of island of Negros, where American flag is raised and American protection requested against small insurgent forces in islands. Shall endeavor to maintain and improve present promising conditions. Small insurgent force east of city driven away yesterday with considerable loss to many. (Signed) Otis."

Washington, Feb. 21.—The cabinet at its meeting to-day discussed the message received from General Otis and reached the conclusion that the situation generally in the Philippines was considerably improved. From other sources it is learned that the insurgent leaders had admitted that when the United States forces are reinforced by the troops now nearing Manila their chances of success will be greatly reduced. This gives the administration much encouragement, and it is generally believed that the complete subjugation of the insurgents is a matter of comparatively short time. It is stated that General Gomez is now arranging with General Brooke for the distribution of the \$3,000,000 which it is expected will be paid to the Cuban troops with the expectation that the army reorganization bill would pass congress with or without unimportant amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Miles court of inquiry yesterday made a good record. The court was comfortably quartered in the old meeting room of the war investigating commission in the Lemon building, with accommodations for representatives of the press associations and the local papers. Calls of ceremony on the president and the secretary of the court were made by a large part of the forenoon, and immediately thereafter General Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session.

The court was presided over by General Miles, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes who took a seat by the fireplace and gravely watched the course of proceedings, retiring with the general as solemnly as he had come. General Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs, bullion and buttons on the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Colonel Davis, recorder of the court, with composure, except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary's apartment the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

General Miles was asked by the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public and the same official." Only two interviews were called up by the court—the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy, in which General Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat, and another of the New York Herald, under date of Feb. 1, covering about the same ground.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited with the same official refusal to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of Feb. 1 that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts. Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to the Journal interview of Dec. 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicates that so long as they agreed with General Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied.

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CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Cretan Chambers Were Opened at Khania by Prince George.

The khediviah of Egypt gave birth to a son, and there was much rejoicing in Alexandria.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was opened in Washington.

There was no quorum at Harrisburg. The vote for senator resulted: Quay, 9; Jenks, 4; Grow, 1.

Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the new secretary of the Interior, has entered upon the duties of his office.

A plea was made at Albany to Governor Roosevelt for commutation of the death sentence of Mrs. Place.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—State and western ruled quiet, but steadier; winter patents, \$3.75 @4; winter straights, \$3.55 @3.65; Minnesota patents, \$3.90 @4.15; winter extras, \$3.50 @3.55.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened steady on crop damage reports, eased off under foreign selling, but recovered at noon on big clearances; March, 82½ @82¾; May, 76½ @77½.

CORN—No. 2 white, 2½; track, white, state, 37 @41½; track, white, western, 37 @41c.

RYE—Dull; state, 61½c.

CORN—No. 2 opened steady with wheat and sold off under liquidation, but later rallied on covering; May, 40½ @40¾.

at the time. In every instance the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation at hand precluded the possibility of any such action. In each case the question was pushed no further on this line. It was said after the court adjourned that Dr. Daly, whose original "embalmed beef" report was the genesis of the meat controversy, probably would appear at today's session.

TRACK WAS FULL MEASURE.

Gimm It Is Expected Will Recover in a Few Days.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—At an early hour this morning Gimm, the six days bicycle rider, was resting easily, with every indication of soon recovering from his collapse.

A careful measurement of the track in Mechanics' pavilion over which such phenomenal scores were made to show that riders keeping eighteen inches from the inside edge would cover fifty-six inches over a mile every eight laps instead of the exact mile with which they were credited.

MR. O'CONNOR VINDICATED.

E. B. Sears Withdraws the Suit Recently Brought Against Him.

The many friends in this city of Attorney James E. O'Connor of New Haven will be interested in the following from the New Haven Leader: Elisha B. Sears, the Boston man who was formerly a buyer for the firm of Jordan, Marsh and Co. of that city, has given notice of his withdrawal of the suit of \$10,000 against James E. O'Connor, in which he alleged that Mr. O'Connor had alienated the affections of his wife, Marie E. Sears, who is now a resident of New Haven. The withdrawal of the suit is now in the hands of Edmund Zacher, counsel for Mr. O'Connor, and was signed by Mr. Sears in Boston in the presence of Moses S. Case and Walter S. Sherman.

Both Mr. O'Connor's lawyers and Mr. O'Connor himself state positively that the withdrawal of the suit is voluntary on the part of Mr. Sears and that they have not taken even the most remote steps tending toward a settlement of the case. On the contrary they have been preparing to make a fight in the superior court, as Mr. O'Connor declared there was nothing whatever in the allegations against him and that they were founded on malice.

The Helena Reaches Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the arrival at Manila of the gunboat Helena. The Helena left Boston on Nov. 3, going to Bermuda and from there to Funchal, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Athens, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore to Manila. The trip occupied 103 days.

Cheaper to Burn Them.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Mayor Quincy proposes that the city shall build a municipal crematory in which to incinerate the bodies of paupers, criminals and others whose burial devolves upon the city. The idea is to do away altogether with the Potter's field. It is asserted that the city could cremate bodies at a cost of only \$1 each, while it costs \$3 to dig a grave.

Duke of Orleans at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21.—The Duke of Orleans has unexpectedly arrived here. It is reported that he considers the moment opportune for a monarchist attempt in France. He will consult with the leaders of his party, who will arrive today. Three millions of the duke's portrait were distributed with colored paper have arrived here and will be dispatched to France for distribution.

North American Review Sold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—George B. M. Harvey has bought The North American Review from General Lloyd S. Erve, and David A. Monroe. The price is reported at \$225,000. Mr. Harvey took possession of the property yesterday and will assume editorial direction of the magazine with the May number.

Armour Increases His Gift.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Mr. Philip D. Armour has given \$750,000 more to the endowment fund of the Armour institute of this city. This makes his total gift to the institute \$2,250,000.

Fifty-seven Ballots, No Choice.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—The fifty-seventh ballot for United States senator resulted in no change.

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SLASHED HIS OWN THROAT

Edward Conley Made Several Attempts to Take His Life.

Despondent, Out of Work, and Feeling Miserable Generally, the Man Sought to End His Days—Doctors Served Up the Wounds and the Man Tore Them Open Again.

Edward Conley, who boarded at 157 Grand street, in the boarding house of Mrs. Ellen Ford, attempted to commit suicide at noon to-day in his room on the second floor.